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Review for N111 exam #2

Chapter 49: Drugs for Eye and Ear Disorders

* Know the difference between closed-angle glaucoma and open-angle glaucoma!
* Glaucoma
  + Caused by damage to the optic nerve
  + Accompanied by increased intraocular pressure (IOP)
  + Closed-angle glaucoma
    - Narrow-angle glaucoma
    - Accounts for only 5% of all primary glaucoma
    - Displacement of the iris is due in part to the dilation of the pupil of accommodation of the lens, causing the angle between the posterior cornea and the anterior iris to narrow or close.
  + Open-angle glaucoma
    - Accounts for more than 90% of the cases
    - Iris does not cover the trabecular meshwork; it remains open
    - Usually bilateral, with intraocular pressure developing over years
  + DO NOT USE anti-histamines and/or anti-depressants with glaucoma medications
* Prostaglandins
  + An occasional adverse effect of these medications is heightened pigmentation
  + Many patients experience thicker and longer eyelashes
  + These drugs cause local irritation, stinging of the eyes and redness during 1st month of therapy
* Latanoprost (Xalatan)
  + Administer in affected eye
* Pharmacotherapy for eye exams and minor eye conditions
  + Cycloplegic drugs not only dilate the pupil but also paralyze the ciliary muscle and prevent the lens from moving during assessment
  + Mydriatics: sympathomimetics
    - Phenylephrine (Mydfrin, Neo-Synephrine)
      * Adminster 1 drop 2.5% or 10% solution before eye exam
  + Cycloplegics: Anticholingerics
    - Atropine (Isopto Atropine, others)
      * Adminster 1 drop of 0.5% solution each day
* If you have 2 medications to put into eyes, ALWAYS wait 5 minutes until you put the 2nd medication into the affected eye
* Ear conditions
  + External otis
    - Inflammation of the outer ear
  + Otis media
    - Inflammation of the middle ear
  + Mastoiditis
    - Inflammation of the mastoid sinus
      * Can result in hearing loss
* What do we use for outer ear and middle ear infections? Topical? Oral? IV?
  + Topical
    - Chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin, Pentamycentin)
    - ciproflaxin (Cipro otic)
  + Oral
    - Amoxicillin
      * 80 to 90 mg/kg/day is prescribed for most children
  + IV
    - Treatment of acute mastoiditis
    - Gentamicin
    - Ticarcillin
      * Both used initially